

TRIBUTE TO DAVID BRODER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, sadly, we lost David Broder yesterday. A lot has been said in the last 24 hours about that distinguished journalist. I wish to add just a brief word of my own.

I will not pretend to have known him well, although we did talk from time to time over the years. I admired him greatly. One could not help but admire him, and a few things truly stand out. First of all, in a city that is full of people in a rush to make an impression, David was the guy who took the time to get it right, day in and day out, without bombast or pretense.

He wasn't looking to make an impression as much as he was trying to do his job and to do it well. The notoriety, of course, took care of itself. He was a workhorse first and foremost—a reporter who seemed to enjoy the work more than any attention he got for it.

Everyone who ever worked with him seems to have a story about watching him knocking on doors while he was in his late seventies or earnestly listening to a Midwest voter out in the cold. It all points to a sort of sturdiness of purpose and to the old virtues of patience, fairness and hard work and a sense that other people's opinions were at least as valuable as his own.

Add to that a deep curiosity and thoughtfulness and a childlike appreciation for the mechanics of democracy, and we have a pretty good model for what political reporting is all about.

I hesitate to say he was conservative in temperament, if not in his politics, but that is what came through.

It became commonplace to say David Broder was the dean of American political reporters. But I think it is worth understanding what people meant by that. It doesn't mean he was the most exciting guy in the room—he wasn't. It doesn't mean he had the most scoops—I am not sure he did. I think what it means, aside from the sheer length of his career, was that more than most people, his life came to take the shape of the profession he chose in life. It became sort of an extension of himself.

That is what seemed to give him so much joy and satisfaction in his work, along with the respect and admiration and maybe even a little bit of envy of so many others.

Republican or Democrat, liberal or conservative, young or old, we could use a few more David Broders.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning

business until 2:15 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

ENERGY

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I was hoping to have a little bit more time, so I will cover this a little faster than I normally would. It is so critical.

I just got back from the Middle East, and I know the problems that are over there. A lot of people are saying the gas prices that are going up are a result, partially, of what is happening over there, but the real problem is a political problem.

First of all, let me talk about the commitment this administration has to cap and trade. Some people who have been around for a while can remember that way back at the Kyoto treaty I kind of led the opposition to ratifying that treaty. Later on—for the next 10 years—they tried to pass cap-and-trade legislation. Since I chaired the committee of jurisdiction at that time, we thought this was not going to work, even by the admission of the EPA. If we were to pass something such as this in the United States, it wouldn't have any effect on reducing greenhouse gases.

I still say this. Something is happening this morning in the House. They are looking at this issue, and we have introduced legislation that has said the EPA doesn't have the jurisdiction to regulate greenhouse gases. I will get to that in a minute.

My message is simply that higher gas prices are simply a product of this administration's goal. The minority leader, a minute ago, said something. He quoted Steven Chu, the Secretary of Energy. He said: "Somehow we have to figure out how to boost the price of gasoline to the levels in Europe."

In the United Kingdom, gas is \$7.87 per gallon; in Italy, it is \$7.54; in France, it is \$7.50; in Germany, it is \$7.41.

That is what this administration wants to do with gas prices. They have a motive for doing that. I cannot stop talking about the cap-and-trade agenda until we realize how it does affect things. You might remember that back during the campaign, President Obama stated in 2008—when he was running for office—and he has stated it several times: "Under cap and trade, electricity prices would necessarily skyrocket."

He had it right. The whole point of that is, it would skyrocket if we were to pass it. That also has an effect on all forms of energy. The House Energy and Power Subcommittee is voting this morning on the Energy Tax Prevention Act, which I introduced in the Senate, and it was introduced by Congressman UPTON in the House. The bottom line of the Energy Prevention Act is to make it so EPA doesn't have the jurisdiction to do what they could not do legisla-

tively. Starting with the Kyoto treaty and all the way up to the following 10 years, they tried to pass—in 2003 and 2005 and 2008 and 2009—a similar type of cap and trade.

What is the cost of cap and trade? The cost would be—and this goes back to the Kyoto treaty and when we had the estimates from the Wharton School and MIT—between \$300 billion and \$400 billion a year. In Oklahoma, that translates to \$3,000 a year for each family who files a tax return. What do we get for it? By the admission of the Obama EPA and Lisa Jackson, in response to a question I asked live on TV—I asked: What effect would this have on worldwide emissions of CO₂? The answer was it would not because that only affects the United States. In reality, it could actually increase it, as our jobs go overseas, to places such as China and Mexico and other places where there are fewer emission controls. So it could have the opposite effect.

Nonetheless, I say this because there are people wandering around out there who say we should do something about emissions. Yet I wish to make sure they are listening. Even if we did this, it would not have any effect. They hope, if we restrict enough supply, the price will increase and we can simply shift to what they call green energy.

I think it is important people understand that the Republican position on this is, yes, we want green energy, renewables, but we also want coal and natural gas and nuclear and oil. These are the products that can run America today. This is what we are doing. Back in Oklahoma, there are logical people. They ask: What would it be if they don't want oil, gas or coal? How do we run this machine called America? The answer is, we can't.

Let me state this—I don't have the time. It is not just the administration or Secretary Chu but others in the administration, such as Alan Krueger, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, who said: "The administration believes that it is no longer sufficient to address our Nation's energy needs by finding more fossil fuels."

They are antifossil fuels. They admit the tax subsidies are currently provided in the oil and gas industry, and they lead to inefficiency by encouraging overinvestment in domestic resources in this industry.

This is critical. This is an administration official, Alan Krueger: "The small change in domestic producer costs [which I call a tax increase] could cause some production to shift from domestic to foreign suppliers."

There it is, folks. That means we would have to depend on the Middle East—import more of our energy from the Middle East. By the way, I think it is important to note the Congressional Research Service—and I think we all respect their work—came out with a report, and they stated—and nobody has been able to refute this yet—that the United States of America now has